<u>REMARKS</u>

As requested in the accompanying Request for Change of Correspondence Address, applicant requests that future correspondence regarding this application be directed as follows:

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Claims 1-21 are pending. Claims 1, 7, and 13 have been amended. Reexamination and reconsideration of this continuation application are respectfully requested.

In the June 2, 2003 Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 1-18 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,269,398 to Leong et al. ("Leong"). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Embodiments of the present invention are directed to a router having a routing component that implements routing protocols for data processed by the router. A user can view and modify features of the router in real-time via an interface component. The interface component presents the features of the router to the user as a hierarchical tree having attributes that store values relating to the router protocols and components that represent functionality of the router protocols, the components containing one or more sub-components or attributes. The attributes are modifiable within a single initialization of the router.

In the June 2, 2003 Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 1-18 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Leong. The Examiner stated that Leong

discloses a routing component that implements routing protocols for data processed by the router, an interface component through which a user may view and modify features of the router. The Examiner also noted that the interface component presents the features of the router as a hierarchical tree having attributes that store values relating to the router protocols and components that represent functionality of the router protocols.

Independent claim 1, as amended, recites (with emphasis added):

1. A router comprising:
a routing component that implements routing protocols for data processed by the router; and
an interface component for a user to view and **modify features of the router in real-time**, the interface component **presenting the features of the router to the user as a hierarchical tree having attributes that store values relating to the router protocols and components that represent functionality of the router protocols, the components containing one or more sub-components or attributes, wherein the attributes are modifiable within a single initialization of the router**.

Leong discloses a system and method for *monitoring* remote routers in networks for available protocols and providing a graphical representation of information received from the routers. Leong further teaches providing an interface allowing a network manager to view the status of a router and to issue commands, such as Telnet commands, to the router. [Col. 4, lines 17-20.] Leong also discloses a method and apparatus for "iconifying" a router network management session allowing review of the status of a router.

Leong is therefore directed to the display of the general configuration of a router, router fault information, and performance information. However, Leong does not disclose, teach, or suggest a router having an interface component for a user to view and *modify features of the router in real-time*. In the Examiner' response to Applicants'

March 13, 2003 Amendment, the Examiner stated:

> "Leong's invention further teaches that user can telnet to view and modify the features of the router. As one should have known that when the telnet session is established between the user and the router processes in real-time. In Figure 5, Leong's invention also teaches the user to set the poll time interval, and by setting the poll time interval as small as possible to create a real-time equivalent."

Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner. The polling taught by Leong has nothing to do with *modifying features of the router in real-time*. Instead, Leong teaches "[t]here are three types of information which the router network management system polls for: (1) basic information on the router, block 310; (2) information on available protocols, block 311; and (3) information on router interfaces, block 313." [Col. 8, lines 57-61.] Therefore, the polling taught by Leong relates to the *acquisition of information* from the router. There is no teaching that the polling is utilized to *modify features* of the router in real-time. Accordingly, whereas the teachings of Leong are directed to the *monitoring* of a router, independent claim 1, as amended, recites limitations directed toward *modifying features* of the router in *real-time*. Therefore, independent claim 1, as amended, distinguishes over Leong.

Independent claim 1, as amended, further recites that *the interface component presents the features of the router to the user as a **hierarchical tree having attributes that store values relating to the router protocols and components that represent functionality of the router protocols, the components containing one or more sub-components or attributes**.* Leong does not disclose, teach, or suggest any such hierarchical tree being presented to a user. The Examiner states that Fig. 4 of Leong "discloses the hierarchical tree (router, protocols, and interfaces) that is being presented to the user."

Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner. Fig. 4 of Leong *does not disclose a hierarchical tree*. Instead, Leong merely discloses a flat interface, which is not a hierarchical tree. Such flat interface provides little context or feature interdependency information to the user. A hierarchical tree, on the other hand, allows a user to easily inspect, modify, and read router attributes.

Loeng also does not teach a hierarchical tree *having attributes that store values relating to the router protocols and components that represent functionality of the router protocols, the components containing* **one or more sub-components or attributes**. There is no teaching of such components containing one or more sub-components or attributes in Loeng.

Independent claim 1, as amended, further distinguishes over Leong. Specifically, Leong does not disclose the attributes being **modifiable within a same initialization of the router**. A major problem with flat interfaces, such as that of Leong, is that there is much interdependency between attributes. Changing one attribute often affects a number of other attributes. Accordingly, when an attribute is modified according to a flat interface, the router typically has to restarted or reinitialized. The hierarchical tree specified in independent claim 1, as amended, allows attributes to be modifiable *within a single initialization of the router* (i.e., without being reinitialized). Therefore, Leong does not disclose, teach, or suggest the attributes being modifiable within a single initialization of the router.

Therefore, independent claim 1, as amended, distinguishes over Leong. Claims 2-6 and 19 all depend, directly or indirectly, from independent claim 1, as amended, and therefore also distinguish over Leong for the same reasons as those set forth

above with respect to independent claim 1, as amended. Independent claims 7 and 13, each as amended, contain limitations similar to those of independent claim 1, and therefore also distinguish over Leong for reasons similar to those set forth above with respect to independent claim 1, as amended. Claims 8-12 and 20 all depend, directly or indirectly, from independent claim 7, as amended, and therefore also distinguish over Leong for the same reasons as those set forth above with respect to independent claim 7, as amended. Claims 14-18 and 21 all depend, directly or indirectly, from independent claim 13, as amended, and therefore also distinguish over Leong for the same reasons as those set forth above with respect to independent claim 13, as amended.

Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claims 1-18 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) should be withdrawn.

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Applicant believes that the foregoing amendments place the application in condition for allowance, and a favorable action is respectfully requested. If for any reason the Examiner finds the application other than in condition for allowance, the Examiner is requested to call either of the undersigned attorneys at the Los Angeles telephone number (213) 488-7100 to discuss the steps necessary for placing the application in condition for allowance should the Examiner believe that such a telephone conference would advance prosecution of the application.

Respectfully submitted,

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